

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

Please amend paragraph 0021 in the specification as follows:

[0021] Turning to the figures, FIG. 1 illustrates how a packing crate can be made up of more than one piece of a material bound together. As illustrated in FIG. 1, two sides 60 and one front portion 70 of a packing crate are illustrated. The front end of the side portions 60 are folded at fold 68 so that a strip 66 is formed parallel to front portion 70 and is perpendicular to side portion 64 of sides 60. When a crate is made, the front side of strips 66 are in contact with a back side of front portion 70. As illustrated by connecting lines 80 and 82, front portion 70 is attached to strips 66 via staples as illustrated in FIG. 2, adhesive as illustrated in FIG. 3 and using thread and adhesive according to the present invention as illustrated FIGS. 4 through 6. Side portions 60 and front portion 70 can be made of stacks of Kraft paper, corrugated paper or any other suitable material. As illustrated in FIG. 3, front portion 70 is shown as being made up of a stack of sheets 700 and side portions 60 are shown as being made up of sheets 600, sheets 600 and 700 can be Kraft paper.

Please amend paragraph 0025 as follows:

[0025] The packing crate 14 of the present invention uses thread 40 to seal the crate as illustrated in FIG. [[3]] 4. The thread must have a thickness between 300D/3 and 500D/3. XxxD/y has the following meaning. “D” means “denier”, and denier is an indication of the mass of the thread per unit length or fineness of the thread. The numerator xxx is the number of grams per 9 km. The

denominator y or "3" is the number of strands in the thread. If thread of a thickness of less than  $300D/3$  is used, the paper to which the thread is sewn to gets torn easily by the narrow thread cutting into the paper. On the other hand, if the thickness of the thread is greater than  $500D/3$ , a thicker needle is needed to sew the thread to the crate because the hole in the needle must be big enough to allow the thread to pass through. Because the needle is so big, the needle produces large pinholes 50 when the thread is sewn to the crate. If the needle is too large, these large holes are large enough to allow large amounts of air and moisture to gain entry into the crate, compromising the integrity of the contents of the crate.